whole horizon; while the additional moisture incessantly brought by the warmer current, keeps up a constant supply for condensation, and produces a great and continued deposition of moisture in the form of rain. By degrees, the currents completely intermingle, and acquire a uniform temperature; condensation then ceases; the clouds are redissolved; and the whole face of nature, after being cooled and refreshed by the necessary rain, is again enlivened by the sunshine, thus rendered still more agreeable, by its contrast with the previous gloom.

In this manner, the principles formerly detailed, may be applied to the explanation of the phenomena of rain; and as far as the explanation goes, it is perhaps quite satisfactory. It must, however, be allowed, as we have before stated, that the utmost information, which we can at present bring to bear upon the subject of the general condensation of moisture from the atmosphere, and of rain in particular, leaves it involved in considerable obscurity.

The following additional particulars, regarding the *effects of different localities; and of different circumstances in the same locality*, which appear to influence the fall of rain, may interest the general reader.

It has been remarked, that in the greater number of instances, more rain falls in the neighbourhood of the *sea*, than at sea; a fact easily